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# The Deaf-Mutes' Journal

"There are more men ennobled by reading than by nature."—CICERO.

## VOLUME VII.

### POETRY.

#### FLY-TIME.

Hear the buzzing of the fly—  
Bumbling buzz!  
What a baleful botheration  
In its bumbling we deservt!  
When the busy day is born,  
In the first gray light of morn,  
How it bumbles  
As it tumbles  
From the ceiling on our face ;  
Or, soaring into space,  
How it hums,  
And it drums,  
And it bums!  
As we sit upright in bed,  
Or we cover up our head  
With the sheet,  
And we lie till almost dead  
With the heat.  
Fly, fly, fly, fly !  
Fly, fly, fly, fly !  
Fly, fly, fly, fly !

O the bumbling, bumbling, buzzing of the fly.  
Dejectedly. ♦ Animatedly. ♦ Ferociously.

#### STORY TELLER.

#### A BACHELOR'S BUTTON.

She was a sweet young creature ;  
many of the travel-stained passengers  
turned to refresh themselves with a  
glance at her as she entered a car, and  
more than one woman determined  
that her next traveling dress would  
resemble the plain but dainty costume  
that was rendered so attractive by the  
grace and beauty of the wearer.  
There was one young man, however,  
who resolved not to add his quota to  
the admiration so generally expressed  
thinking, or pretending to think that,  
a girl who called forth observations  
must be forward or coquettish ; and a  
coquette, this young college graduate  
had bitterly said, was beneath the no-  
tice of all true-hearted men ; with  
much emphasis on the word men. So  
when the elderly gentleman who ac-  
companied her, rose to bid her good-  
bye, he hardened his heart to the ten-  
der quiver in her voice, and thought  
the moisture in the large, blue eyes  
a fine piece of acting.

"I am sorry Irving couldn't  
come," said she, almost breaking down.  
"I do believe I should have given up  
the Centennial if I had known."

At the mention of the name Irving,  
our young graduate, Harold Seaton,  
did raise his eyes from the newspaper,  
for but a year since he had nearly lost  
his own life in saving that of his friend  
Irving Van Courtlandt.

"Never mind, my dear," returned  
the old gentleman ; "It was most im-  
portant that Irving should remain at  
his case."

"Oh, I know, papa, but really the  
train is moving."

"Why, so it is. May your first jour-  
ney be safe and happy," and the old  
gentleman visibly affected, parted from  
his daughter for the first time.

For a short time after the leave-taking  
the little girl, for she was nearly a  
child, sat engaged in thought, but  
soon brightened up and gazed from  
the window with all the eagerness of a  
child. Harold Seaton, who occupied  
the seat directly behind saw much  
than he allowed, and at last, when in arranging her bundles she was  
about to lift a heavy bag to the rack  
above, he sprang forward to assist her.  
In his eagerness he was quite unaware  
that one of his coat buttons became  
entangled in the long bright curl that  
fell over the back of the seat, and was  
about to reseat himself when a timid  
scream of pain enlightened him. Vainly  
he tried to extricate it and himself  
from the painful position. His nervous  
fingers only rendered the matter more  
hopeless ; till finally, as a last resource  
he drew a knife from his pocket.

"Oh, don't cut off my hair," said the  
young lady pitifully.  
"Oh, no, certainly not, but if I could  
get the button off."

Oh, that is a bright idea ; if you will  
lend me the knife I think I could cut  
it."

Harold handed her the knife with a  
feeling of relief, but to his surprise the  
young lady gazed upon his name which  
was engraved upon it, in the uttermost  
astonishment.

"Why, you must be Irving's friend,  
Harold Seaton," she replied.

"If you mean Irving Van Court-  
landt, I certainly am."

"I do, he is my brother," but recov-  
ering herself, the little hand began to  
work vigorously, and soon the young  
man stood free, but acquainted with  
the sister of his dearest friend. For  
years he had heard from his room-mate  
of little Alice and often the two had  
read together the letters which always  
came once a week ; and this girl, in-  
genious and innocent to a rare degree,  
had accused of coquetry. At the  
next station the cars began to fill so  
rapidly that Alice requested Harold to  
send himself beside her, to the chagrin  
of a red nosed gentleman weighing  
some 200 pounds. "I wish father and  
mother knew I had an escort," said Alice ;  
"and one, too, that we have all  
been waiting to thank, so long ; not  
that we can ever thank you for saving  
Irving."

The worst thing out—out of cash

MEXICO, N. Y., THURSDAY, JULY 18, 1878.

NUMBER 29.

#### SYNOPSIS OF A BACCALAUREATE SERMON.

Delivered on Sunday, June 23d, 1878, by  
Isaac Lewis Peet, LL.D., Principal  
of the New York Institution for  
the Deaf and Dumb.

*Thus saith Cyrus King of Persia : All the kings  
of the earth hath the Lord of Heaven  
given me ; and he hath charged me to build him  
an house in Jerusalem, which is in Judah.  
Who is there among you of all his people ? The  
Lord God be with him, and let him go up.—II CHRONICLES, xxxv. 23.*

During the last year, it has been  
our custom, in our afternoon Sabbath  
services, to consider the lesson in  
Scripture appointed for the day.  
Since the first of January, we have  
studied together the history of the  
Kingdom of Judah, from its distinctive  
existence, under Rehoboam, through  
a long line of kings, some pious and  
God-fearing, others wicked and self-willed,  
until the Jews were their sins carried captive to Babylon, and the last king suffered an  
ignominious death. We have learned  
the advantages of piety, even in this  
life, and the terrible consequences of  
sin. We have had set before us the  
examples of the most beautiful lives  
and the warnings to be derived from  
the evils which have befallen sinful  
men. We have had impressed upon  
our minds the truth of the statement  
in God's holy word that "Righteousness  
exalteth a nation, but sin is a reproach to any people." We have also  
seen, in the afflictions of the Jews, the  
tender mercy of our heavenly Father,  
in placing them in circumstances calculated  
to purify them. We have found righteous Jews, like Daniel, ex-  
alted, and heathen kings under their  
influence acknowledging the true God,  
and now, in our last lesson for the  
year, we have the grand picture of Cyrus,  
the greatest sovereign of his time, the  
friend and disciple of the wise  
Daniel, promulgating a decree, in  
which he proclaims himself the servant  
of the only living and true God, and  
declares his willingness and determination  
to restore the temple and its worship, through God's own peculiar people, whom he proposes to send  
back to Jerusalem. His closing words  
are peculiarly applicable to those of  
us from this institution to perform the  
mission God has assigned to you.

Finally—in sickness, as in health,  
in adversity, as in prosperity, be not  
discouraged, but fix your trust on  
God your Saviour.

Farewell—whether we meet again  
on earth or not, may we all meet in  
Heaven.

shall not fail, for the Lord your God  
will be with you. When you rise in  
the morning, pray for His blessing.  
When you have anything to do, whether  
it is labor of mind or body, ask for  
His help. When you have any decision  
to make, ask Him to guide you.  
If God be with you, nothing can be

while with others, the process of learning  
is slow and laborious. As all ques-  
tions and answers are either spelled  
out letter by letter, or written out on  
blackboard or slate, the work of teach-  
ing is slow and painstaking. And yet,  
many of these children, considering  
the obstacles in the way, make remark-  
able progress, astonishing even  
their teachers.

My object, however, was not so  
much to speak of these institutions in  
general, as of this one in particular.

Having attended the closing examinations,  
which continued throughout the  
last week of the school year, I had an  
unusually good opportunity to judge  
of the character of the work done, and  
of the general management of the in-  
stitution under the very able superinten-  
dency of Professor Z. F. Wester-  
velt. The question has been asked  
often by those who do not know him,  
whether Professor Westervelt is not a  
deaf-mute. No, he is not, as I happen  
to know ; but his early years were  
spent in the Ohio institution for deaf-  
mutes, of which his mother was matron  
for twenty years. He is therefore  
skilled in deaf-mute lore, and by years  
of successful teaching also, is amply  
qualified for the difficult and responsi-  
ble position, at the head of the institu-  
tion. Mrs. W. before assuming the  
office of matron of the institution, had  
been a successful teacher in the Mary-  
land institution for deaf-mutes, and as  
a pupil of Professor Bell, had ac-  
quired an enviable reputation as a  
teacher of articulation. Miss Hamil-  
ton, the teacher of articulation, was  
for many years a teacher in the New  
York institution, and in the fraternity  
is regarded as having few if any equals  
in her department. Edward P. Hart,  
a graduate of the University of Roch-  
ester, who has had charge of the class  
in history, geography and arithmetic,  
with occasional exercise in articulation,  
is well known in this city, by the inter-  
est he has taken, for several years past,  
in the moral and religious welfare  
of the deaf-mutes in this city and vicinity.

The other teachers of the institution  
have had special qualifications  
for their work, previous to enter-  
ing upon their profession here. Al-  
though on the first of April nearly  
one-half the school, with the necessary  
officers and teacher, was removed to  
the Truant house, and the work of the  
school somewhat interfered with for  
awhile, yet the results of the year's  
work are very satisfactory indeed. Arti-  
culation and lip reading, although  
not taught to the exclusion of other  
things, form a prominent feature in  
the curriculum of the school. "And  
do they learn to speak?" said a gentle-  
man in great surprise to me the other  
day. Most certainly they do, as the  
exhibition given on Thursday and  
Friday demonstrated. It was a very  
affecting sight, to see the parents of  
many of these children, who perhaps  
had never heard a word fall from those  
silent lips, as they heard them repeat  
the Lord's prayer. "Now I lay me  
down to sleep," and when asked how  
they were, reply, "I am pretty well I  
thank you." Some of these children  
have planned a pleasant surprise for  
their parents on reaching home. As  
soon as they see father and mother  
they intend to say, "How do you do ?  
I am very glad to see you." How  
those words will thrill the heart of fa-  
thers and mothers, they only can know  
who have waited sorrowfully through  
many years, to hear one word from  
those lips that are dumb. Said a father  
to me not long since, "I am worth \$10,  
000. I would give it all to-day, and  
go out and earn my living by days' work  
if that little girl of mine could speak."  
While all the pupils have been  
well, there are some noticeable  
instances of remarkable progress  
among them. Here, for instance, is a  
boy who, a year since, was a sort of a  
street Arab, in a neighboring city. He  
had to be literally hunted down and  
captured, before he could be got into  
the institution. He brought to his  
teacher, at the examination last week,  
a sheet of paper on which he had  
written an account of what he saw in  
a picture of a gardener, such as is published  
by Prang and Co., for purposes of  
object teaching. The chirography  
was good. There were but few errors  
in expression and nothing in pic-  
ture had escaped his sharp eye. He  
repeated the Lord's Prayer, "Now I lay me  
down to sleep," etc., and quite readily reads the  
lip. Here is another boy, who in a  
little more than a year has learned to  
read and speak. He read aloud, slowly  
and distinctly, a whole chapter from  
Sander's Second Reader, under-  
stood from the lips of his teacher every  
question asked him, and replied in-  
telligently and distinctly. There is a  
little girl of nine years, a mute from  
her birth. It seemed a little short of  
a miracle to hear her read and con-  
verse with her teacher. Whole classes  
repeated together and singly the  
Lord's Prayer, and read various sen-  
tences from the chart, written in Pro-  
fessor Bell's symbols. An exercise in  
reading and writing, by a class of five  
of the older pupils, was an astonishing  
performance. Let me describe it. The  
teacher read from a primary work on  
English history, the pupils sitting

Comparatively few of our citizens  
are aware that this is a State institu-  
tion, and is included in the depart-  
ment of public instruction. From the  
age of six to that of twelve, the pu-  
pils are appointed to the institution  
to all men who believe in Him and  
endeavor to obey His commandments.  
It is no longer a question of race, but  
of love, faith and obedience. Jew and  
Gentile are alike God's people if they  
are only Christians.

What is it to be Christian ? It is :  
1. To believe that God descended  
in the likeness of sinful men in the  
person of His Son, to uphold Himself  
in our nature, lived our life, experienced  
all our sorrows, our joy, our temptations  
and our trials, triumphed in our stead,  
the just for the unjust, that He might  
obtain for us pardon for our sins and  
finally rise from the dead and ascend to  
Heaven that He might obtain for us eternal life.

2. To love this Saviour with perfect  
devotion, to trust in His to imitate  
His example, to obey His commands and  
the commands of His Father and our  
Father, His God and our God, to look  
to Him for strength and guidance by  
prayer for the influence of the Holy  
Spirit, which for His sake has come  
down to us from Heaven to quicken  
our minds and purify our hearts, to  
acknowledge him before the world as  
our Master, and to shew our lives,  
that He rules in our hearts.

As these unfortunate children, how-  
ever, are scattered throughout the  
State, it becomes necessary to bring  
them together at some local point,  
where a sufficient number can be col-  
lected for a school. Hence the State  
provides for their board as well as for  
their instruction. Besides this, the  
advantages of being associated together,  
in what becomes to them in many  
respects, a home, is of incalculable ad-  
vantage. The school hours are sim-  
ilar to those of our public schools ;  
but the methods of instruction, as will be  
readily understood, are quite  
different. These pupils are deficient  
in language and ideas. They readily  
communicate by means of signs ; but as  
these are not allowed in either giving  
or receiving instruction in the  
school room, the first great work of  
the teacher is to furnish them with a  
vocabulary of words, with their uses,  
and help them to construct a lan-  
guage. Those who know something  
of the processes of primary instruction  
in our public schools, will be able, in  
some slight measure to appreciate the  
difficulties of this undertaking. The  
labor of giving instruction to these  
children is increased almost indefi-  
nitely by the loss of hearing and  
speech.

It will be understood, therefore,  
that the teaching must be almost al-  
together individual and personal, the  
teacher dealing with one pupil at a  
time. This necessitates small classes.  
To do good work, a teacher should  
not have, as a rule, more than from  
twelve to fifteen pupils.

The same mental differences are  
found among the pupils of this school  
as are noticeable in schools of hearing  
and speaking pupils. Some are very  
bright, and learn readily and quickly;

## DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL.

MEXICO, N. Y., THURSDAY, JULY 18, 1878.

HENRY C. RIDER, Editor and Proprietor

The DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL is issued every Thursday; it is the best paper for deaf-mutes; it contains the latest news and correspondence; the best writers contribute to it.

### TERMS:

One copy, one year,	\$1.50
Cards of ten,	1.25
Not paid within six months,	2.50
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Mexico, Oswego Co., N. Y.

Rates of advertising made known upon application.

Specimen copy sent to any address on receipt of five cents.

### TOO MUCH HAND-FLAPPING.

The same article, published elsewhere, giving a reporter's description of the deaf-mute picnic excursion to Columbia Grove, explaining the deaf-mute language for ordering one or more beers plainly indicates that, in that particular instance at least, there had, previous to the disgraceful scene enacted on board the steamer while on her homeward trip, been a large surplus of hand-flapping among some of the excursionists—far too much for a pleasant ending of the trip—for, we can but think, had there been no demands for beer there would, in all probability, have been no disturbance to an extent that would materially mar the otherwise unbroken pleasures of the occasion.

It is to be hoped that when our deaf-mute friends go out upon another similar excursion, and on all other occasions, none of them will be too free in making the (too familiar) hand-flapping signal, the interpretation of which, as already stated, implies a demand for beer, and that none of them will bring inharmonious sensations to bear by obtruding their quarrelsome propensities into the presence of peaceably-inclined pleasure-seekers.

Aside from the disagreeable annoyance produced by the personal combat above alluded to, the *World's* reporter describes the trip and picnic as a very pleasant affair, which, of course, was enjoyed to the utmost by our deaf-mute friends, which we take great pleasure in chronicling—it fact would have been greatly pleased to be there ourselves—and are also pleased to learn that the excursion proved profitable, that the finances of the Manhattan Literary Association are so prosperous and that the society has so large an amount of deposited funds.

### A DEAF-MUTE ARTIST'S PAINTING.

A very fine painting of the Vestal Virgin, in oil colors, is on exhibition at the store of Barlow, on Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C. Hundreds of eyes pause to take a glance at it, as they pass by.

It

is as the painting has been pronounced by competent critics to be a fair likeness of the original, in the Corcoran Gallery of Art, whether the artist had gone time and again, where he sat for hours before the great painting, trying to impress upon his memory every line of beauty, every grace and attitude, in short, everything else about the Vestal Virgin. The artist did not attempt to produce upon his canvas the convert in the background, nor the crowds of spectators upon the opposite shore. For these he cared nothing; his aim was to produce as exact a likeness of the principal actor in the scene as possible, for he has a fondness for portrait painting.

The artist is a deaf-mute and a student of the National Deaf-Mute College. To keep the readers of the Journal no longer in suspense, his name is Arthur D. Bryant.

The story of the Vestal Virgin may not be known to all, and is as follows: The Vestal Virgin, or the maid that is devoted to the service of Venus, had a lover, noble and gallant, with whom it was soon whispered she had more than a lover's intimacy. Indignant at the foul suspicion upon her fair fame, the votaries of Venus undertook to prove her innocence. On the day appointed, and in the presence of a vast concourse of people, the virgin walked to the brink of the river that flowed past the sacred walls, carrying a sieve in her hands. Looking heavenward, she made an impassioned appeal to the All-Seeing Eye, that had watched every footstep of hers and could read her heart, to perform a miracle in her favor. This prayer done, the poor victim of slander dipped the sieve in the water, until it was full to overflowing, and then, slowly raising it up, she held it high above her head, amid the breathless silence of the multitude, who, believing that the days of miracles were past, deemed that such a trial as this must needs fail.

Whether this test of innocence succeeded or not we are unable to say, for the chronicler took good care to leave us in doubt on that point, though we earnestly hope, for the sake of all injured innocence, that, for once, a kind Providence stretched out his hand and rewarded the faith of the poor maiden with a miracle.

Exactly how many Americans kill themselves every summer by the intemperate use of ice-water it is impossible to conjecture; but their name is legion. "Ice-water" says a high medical authority, "arrests digestion, drives from the stomach its natural heat, suspends the flow of gastric juice, shocks and weakens the delicate organs with which it comes in contact," etc. If such dangers as these lurk in the cooler, the wise will see the folly of using this apparently innocent beverage intemperately.

The validity of wedlock, under certain circumstances, without a marriage ceremony, has been affirmed anew by Judge Ashman, of Philadelphia. The suit was about the \$40,000 that John Simon, dying intestate, has left. For fifty-four years before his death he had cohabited with a woman without having been married to her, but she had always passed for his wife, and she and the children demanded a share of the property. The children by a former wife contested the claim, but have lost their case. Wisconsin has just passed a law legalizing the marrying of any man and woman who have simply agreed to live together as husband and wife.

A boy belonging to J. Wilcox and also one of David Gray's boys are sick with diphtheria.

### EDITORIAL BREVITIES.

Gen. Grant's niece is soon to be married to an English nobleman. There are 72,000 starving refugees in the Rhodope mountains, and influential Turks of that district are endeavoring to get the English government to enlist 30,000 of them in the British service to save them from perishing.

The Orange question is decided forever in the Dominion of Canada. The city of Montreal is the stronghold of Orangeism, and the population stands thus: 150,000: 109,000 Catholics: 40,000 Protestants, and only 1,000 Orangemen.

Mrs. Jenks has been revisiting the Post Office Department at Washington. She declared she was not an American citizen, and thanked God for it. She says she has decided not to enter politics again, but if she did it would be a Socialist, or something of that kind.

Secretary Sherman, in reply to inquiries from prominent merchants and capitalists, stated that resumption of specie payments would be accomplished before the meeting of next Congress, and that the business of the country would thereby be immensely improved. So mote it be.

The reports of the famine in China are almost too frightful to believe. Yet the authorities of that apparently doomed country assert that over five millions have perished by famine and by the hand of the famishing, who have killed their neighbors and often members of their own families for the purpose of prolonging life by eating the flesh of their victims.

Hoedel, the would-be assassin, who attempted to take the life of Emperor William of Germany, has been sentenced to be beheaded. At the trial he pleaded not guilty, yet there were thirty witnesses against him. On hearing his sentence he became very insolent and defiant. He now threatens to commit suicide.

The good people of Boston have a regular organization, composed of the wealthy ladies of the city. These ladies go about the city during the hot summer months and find out the poor, overworked sewing girls, sick women and children, and provide homes for them in the country with farmers for weeks at a time, and pay their board bills. But the poor editoress are neglected still.

Several prominent officials have submitted plans to the Government for a new Indian territory, as a permanent home for the North-western Indians. Yes; and just as soon as poor Lo gets fairly settled down to domestic felicity on his new and *permanent* ~~territory~~, the Government will discover the fact that it will be necessary to drive him still nearer the setting sun. Let us drop a tear for the poor natives.

Though the Vanderbilts control eight railroads, they are still unhappy.

At a meeting the other day of the Spuyten Duyvil and Port Morris Railroad Company, the following directors were elected for the ensuing year: Wm. H. Vanderbilt, Cornelius Van derbilt, Wm. K. Vanderbilt, Fred. W. Vanderbilt, Vander — and — others.

And van der bilt more roads, they will certainly be in the van of the railroad business of the world.

Indications are rapidly multiplying showing that it is the intention of the friends of General Grant to again make him a candidate for President in 1880. Various leading papers in the country are predicting and even advocating this result. But Mr. Grant, on retiring from the Presidency, in 1877, gave it out to the world that he would never again enter public life. The country would like to hear what he is going to do about it now.

Vernon, the famous Canadian prognosticator, thus predicts: "July will enter with intense heat, which will continue up to the 15th. After this date a cold change will set in, with frosts at night. Heat again during the last few days of the month: August will also enter hot and dry, and continue up to about the middle of the month, after which cool weather, with frosts at night and northern gales, the rest of the month. This will end the dry term." Get ready your fans and dust the cutters.

Briggs, the famous Canadian prognosticator, thus predicts: "July will enter with intense heat, which will continue up to the 15th. After this date a cold change will set in, with frosts at night. Heat again during the last few days of the month: August will also enter hot and dry, and continue up to about the middle of the month, after which cool weather, with frosts at night and northern gales, the rest of the month. This will end the dry term." Get ready your fans and dust the cutters.

Exactly how many Americans kill themselves every summer by the intemperate use of ice-water it is impossible to conjecture; but their name is legion. "Ice-water" says a high medical authority, "arrests digestion, drives from the stomach its natural heat, suspends the flow of gastric juice, shocks and weakens the delicate organs with which it comes in contact," etc. If such dangers as these lurk in the cooler, the wise will see the folly of using this apparently innocent beverage intemperately.

The Rev. Dr. Gallaudet expects to hold the quarterly service for deaf-mutes in St. Paul's Church, Albany, on Sunday, July 28th, at 2:30 p. m.

### CHURCH NOTICES.

E. C. Stone, M. A., Principal of the Hartford Asylum, is expected to officiate before the Boston Deaf-Mute Society July 28th. A cordial invitation is extended to the deaf-mutes in that vicinity to attend the services, at Boylston Hall.

A boy belonging to J. Wilcox and also one of David Gray's boys are sick with diphtheria.

### The Itemizer.

The idea is to gather into this column items that relate to deaf-mutes, or to the education of deaf-mutes, or institutions for the deaf-mutes. We hope our friends and readers will keep us supplied with items for this column; mark items so sent: *The Itemizer*.

The mutes of Cleveland think of having a picnic in August.

PROF. Houghton, of the Tennessee Institution, is spending his vacation at St. Louis, with his sisters.

DR. C. F. Wright, of Sand Bank, was in town one day last week.

Miss Nettie Lee, of DePauwville, N. Y., is visiting Silas Styles's family.

"Dog" days are approaching—the dogs have already put in an appearance.

We are pleased to see Mrs. C. B. Thompson, who was recently very sick, able to ride out occasionally.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Peck, who have been making an extensive wedding tour at the West, returned home last week.

Excursions to the lake are of every day occurrence, and sometimes several a day, many of them being from this village.

Notwithstanding the low price of cheese this year most of the cheese factories in this vicinity are largely patronized.

MRS. H. P. Williams and W. J. Crummond, of Rome, have recently laid a very nice stone sidewalk and dooryard walk for Mrs. Levi Downing.

John Becker's stone steps to his house have lately been put down by Mr. Silas Davis. They not only look ornamental, but also very substantial.

REV. J. H. Lam, formerly a resident of this village, and now preaching in Rome, N. Y., was in town last week, and called upon several of his friends.

Eugene Tripp, of Prattville, who has long been confined to the house by sickness, has lately been more comfortable and able to ride out occasionally.

"Grandmother" Wickwire has been quite feeble for some time, but she is able to sit up some in her rocking-chair, and is very much pleased to see her friends.

Mrs. William Ayers, of Chicago, is spending a few weeks at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus Allen, at Colosse, and visiting her numerous other friends.

A cement pipe for carrying off surface water was recently put down at the corner of Main and Jefferson streets, between Goit & Castle's grocery and J. B. Driggs' store.

W. O. Johnson, who has been sick for several months past, left home for New York, last Thursday night, for medical or surgical treatment. He was accompanied by his wife.

Lot Griffith, who is traveling agent for a boot and shoe firm, has lately been enjoying a short vacation at his home in this village. Last week Mr. and Mrs. Griffith visited Thousand Island Park.

The potato bugs have lately increased very fast and so has the application of Paris green in like proportion; the vines are mostly growing well, and there seems to be a fair prospect for potatoes.

An agent who is selling printers' materials for a firm at Seneca Falls, N. Y., secures a copy of a paper from every newspaper office he enters, keeping them on file for future reference. While recently in town he took a copy of the JOURNAL to add to his large stock.

Under the direction of our capable street commissioner, Mr. S. R. Spooner, the money has been laid out to good advantage on the streets, and, although there's still chance for more improvements, the sidewalks are now in better condition than they had been for a long time.

A boy working for Franklin Dodge, on Hiram Walier's farm, near Union Square, was recently badly pricked in the bowels by one or more of the times of a horseshoe. How the accident happened we were not informed. The injured boy is attended by Dr. G. F. Johnson, of this village.

Will Ewart and family, of Texas, are spending a portion of the heated term with parents and numerous other friends, in the village and vicinity. Mr. Ewart corroborates the opinion of many others at Texas is one of the richest agricultural sections in the state.

By an advertisement headed, "FOR SALE," to be found elsewhere in this week's paper will be seen that Mr. John Prentiss offers for sale his premises, opposite Mr. Russell Burroughs, A. Any desiring to purchase at low figures will do well to give Mr. Prentiss a call.

Professor Lbridge Allen, who is spending a portion of his vacation with his parents at Gloucester, will assume the principality of a boarding-school at Armenia, N. H., at the beginning of its next fall term and has engaged Miss Mary Tripp, Camden, N. Y., for one of his assistants teachers.

The first ardent meeting of the M. E. Church of this village was held last Saturday morning. Presiding Elder Skeel Pulaski, could not attend, owing a pressure of other duties, but waresent Sunday evening, and preached a eloquent sermon to an appreciative audience.

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### Local Paragraphs.

G. W. Hawley was in town last week. Farmers report grass light in old meadows, but of very good quality.

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## Correspondence.

[Although our columns are open for the publicity of the opinions of all, we do not identify our selves with, or hold ourselves responsible for those expressed by any of our correspondents.]

PROFESSOR JOB TURNER'S VISIT AT LEXINGTON, KY.

LEXINGTON, Ky., July 4, 1878.

MY DEAR MR. RIDER:—Professors Schoolfield and Yeager of the Kentucky Institution, and myself, this morning, arrived here from Danville, not only to spend the "Glorious Fourth" with Mr. Robert H. King, a respectable deaf-mute gentleman of this city, but also to make a pilgrimage to the home and grave of Henry Clay, the great statesman, and other places of celebrity.

We found Mr. King engaged at writing in his office, opposite the municipal court-house, about 100 years old, within the walls of which building Henry Clay used to make eloquent speeches. We received a very cordial welcome from him, and he has this glorious day, shown us some objects to please and interest us.

He took us to Lexington cemetery, a very charming place. We saw a very fine marble monument, erected over the grave of Lieutenant Hugh Mc Kee, of the United States Navy, who was killed in the attack upon the forts of Corea, Asia, made by the United States naval forces, June 11th, 1871. His remains were brought hither for interment.

We were led to a towering monument over the resting-place of Major General Gordon Granger, of the United States Army, who died at Santa Fe, N. M., Jan. 10th, 1870, while in command of the district of New Mexico. His many brave exploits in the Mexican war are recorded in the history of the United States, by Lossing. While we were leaving the monument, Mr. King pointed out Mrs. Granger, his widow, who was approaching the grave in a buggy.

We were taken to a monument of large size over the grave of that celebrated minister of the gospel, Rev. Robert L. Breckenridge, who died Dec. 27th, 1871, at the age of 74 years. He was for thirty years the acknowledged leader in every Presbyterian court in which he sat. In his personal manners, habits and tastes, he is well known throughout Kentucky, to have been plain, simple, frugal and severe. I have long known many of the Breckinridges in Virginia. He died at Danville, his last words being "more light."

Mr. King pointed to the newly-made grave of John W. Rodes, a very respectable deaf-mute gentleman and a graduate of the Kentucky Institution. Last week he was in good health, when he was suddenly taken away by death, his disease being apoplexy. He was held in great esteem by everybody with whom he came into contact. No wonder his pall-bearers were speaking gentlemen of great fame and respectability.

We were shown the grave of Martha Garth, a deaf-mute lady who departed this life, July 28th, 1864. While we were walking to the cemetery, we met her deaf-mute brother, John, who was riding from his farm in his buggy. He was once a pupil in the Danville Institution.

We saw a lot containing the remains of John H. Morgan, the Marion of the West. His cavalry actions are well known.

We got a glimpse of an obelisk, on which stands a bronze life-like statue of David A. Sayre, one of the leading citizens of this city, who died Sept. 11th, 1870, bequeathing a large sum of money for the establishment of a seminary for young ladies, and giving a large tract of land in Danville for Center College, which was afterward rebuilt. I. C. Breckenridge was educated at the old Center College.

While Mr. Sayre was in his bank, Mr. Clay told him that he wanted his negotiable note renewed till he could sell his fine farm and move west, as he owed about thirty-five thousand dollars. But Mr. Sayre surprised him very much by informing him that his note had already been paid by his friends, without his knowledge. Then he sat down and cried, saying "My good friends have paid my note." So he gave up the idea of emigrating westward. His friends paid his note to keep him at Ashland till his death, which occurred in Washington city. He had a very faithful dog, so much attached to him that he followed his corpse from Washington to Ashland. What has become of the dog does not occur to me.

We looked, with reverence, at the fine Clay monument, one hundred feet high, which the State has so generously erected to his memory. We could see his marble coffin, under the monument, on the top of which the marble statue of the statesman at least ten feet high stands, true to nature. Not far from the monument were buried the remains of I. C. Breckenridge, to whose memory they are talking of erecting a ten thousand dollar monument.

Mr. King entertained us with an excellent dinner, in old Virginia style, after which he gave us a very pleasant ride in a barouche, driven by a well-dressed black driver, all the afternoon. We went about three miles to Ashland, once the home of Henry Clay. I admired the very fine farm of 600 acres very much. When he was young he bought it for \$9 dollars an acre. Since his death the State has purchased it for a university site. It is one of the best cultivated farms in Kentucky. Mr. King showed us many other things, especially some very kind favors. Who is Mr. King? He is a graduate of the Kentucky Institution. He is an insurance agent, with his father and brother, connected with nine very safe insurance companies, like Mr. Tillinghast, of New Bedford, Mass. Mr. King is an editor to the Lexington *Gazette*,

though he is a deaf-mute, having lost his hearing in infancy, by an unknown disease. But Mr. Tillinghast is the reverse; that is, he can talk pretty well and read the motions of the lips. He is a very small gentleman well known throughout Kentucky. We return to Danville to-night.

Yours sincerely,  
JOB TURNER.

## CHAPLAINS FOR DEAF-MUTE INSTITUTIONS.

EDITOR JOURNAL:—We second your motion for chaplains in the mute institutions; even in institutions of only 50 pupils. If money is necessary, a few dollars spent for this additional office would, I think, be wise. Not that we have no faith in Bible and moral lectures from the superintendent and teachers, or because, as you say, "it is not their business," but because they generally are not religious nor earnest enough, and are seldom full of the heavenly fire that children so much like and need. This work, like teaching, needs a man not made, but born for the work, one who, like Christ, lives above all else to teach and lead others from sin and error to do right, and to life everlasting. Pious and zealous deaf-mute preachers would make most excellent chaplains, as they know the peculiarities of the mutes, and could influence them to be and do good better than an oral chaplain; but mind, zeal and devotion only can win, or be of any great service to the mutes. To create such an office, and then fill it with men who love their ease and bread and butter more than saving souls and doing good, not only at the regular service, but at all other opportunities amongst the mutes, would be useless.

It would be an excellent plan to invite the ministers of the different churches to present unsectarian sermons to the mutes in the institutions, and have the superintendent or a teacher interpret the same, and thus revive the religious interest of the institutions. I feel sure that many, if not all, of the preachers would like the chance, which would thus wake them and their people up to the nature and needs of the mutes. To gain a greater, if not an undivided, attention and a relish during these sermons or lectures, the pupils should be divided into two separate parts according to their age and learning—i. e., those at school from "a" to two or three years to form one part, and those at school from three years and upward the second part, for religious instructions.

Believing you, like your honored father, to be actuated by a Christian desire for the best good of the deaf-mutes, and knowing your earnest efforts to make them wise, useful and happy, I have ventured to call your attention to this great and growing injustice to these people, and beg of you to earnestly protest in print, at the teachers' conventions, and elsewhere, at all times, against this monopoly of deaf-mute teaching by oral teachers, to whom *innumerable other opportunities* for a living are open.

As the President of the mute college, I pray you to develop or create a *demand* for mute teachers. I believe that you can make this demand so great that there will be quite a call from the mute institutions upon you for *humane*, learned, and strictly moral graduates of your college, for teachers, and that your recommendation, not the diploma, will be a passport to such a position, as is the custom in commercial colleges, i. e., a recommendation, and a personal effort to secure places for the *worthy*, securing to the deserving their positions over the unworthy, by your recommendations alone, so long as they are based upon real merits and not upon mere brilliancy of mind, or mere classical attainment or favoritism.

I say *humane* because those who are the most truly wise are the most truly *humane*—even as Christ was the meekest and the wisest of men, the most *humane* man and the greatest of teachers; who lived for the good of others and not for himself; and *strictly moral*, because if the moral nature of children, especially mutes, keep not pace with the intellectual in developing education, but tends to wards demeunon and an utter perversion of the human principle, the pupil will become a less useful, if not a bad, member of society, and because the moral training of mutes is often too much neglected by their teachers, whose duty it is to inculcate *truthfulness, honesty, sobriety, industry, and good behavior*, as it is to teach the three R's, "reading, writing and arithmetic," more especially as the deaf child is cut off, by deafness, from the language of parents, and taken away from home influence, to be educated under the boarding-school system.

There should be at this time not less than one-half of the teachers in each and every institution selected from among the deaf-mutes; and it would speak more for *justice and unselfishness* in the managers of these interests if there were *two-thirds* or even *three-fourths*, instead of not quite one-third.

It has been admitted, by those who were fully competent to judge of their merits from long experience and an intimate acquaintance with their peculiar characteristics, that mutes and semi-mutes when possessing *aptness* for teaching, and the proper education, were better adapted to the position of instructors to mutes than oral teachers. Their peculiarities arising from their want of hearing, their sympathies their habits and manners of communicating with each other, their long course of training, which has gifted them *almost* with another sense,—these invest them with a peculiar fitness for mute teaching, which, all other things being equal, amounts to genius far surpassing the ability usually attained by those who hear and speak.

Mr. King entertained us with an excellent dinner, in old Virginia style, after which he gave us a very pleasant ride in a barouche, driven by a well-dressed black driver, all the afternoon. We went about three miles to Ashland, once the home of Henry Clay. I admired the very fine farm of 600 acres very much. When he was young he bought it for \$9 dollars an acre. Since his death the State has purchased it for a university site. It is one of the best cultivated farms in Kentucky. Mr. King showed us many other things, especially some very kind favors. Who is Mr. King? He is a graduate of the Kentucky Institution. He is an insurance agent, with his father and brother, connected with nine very safe insurance companies, like Mr. Tillinghast, of New Bedford, Mass. Mr. King is an editor to the Lexington *Gazette*,

it should be, large, even as large as two-thirds—all honor to such institutions—but in others it is *disgracefully* small, as low as to four and five oral teachers, with a manifest disposition to further reduce this exceeding small ratio, and, I am told, even entirely to get rid of mute teachers altogether, and have the entire corps of teachers, and employees oral ones! The excuse is that mutes are too little versed in the ways of polite society, but the reason seems to be that they are too hard to "keep mum" in things that are dark, mysterious and unjust. They will express themselves and are not easily repressed. Is this sweeping tendency of discarding a deserving and intelligent class, of whom one of your own parents was one, just? Of what use are the "high classes" and a *college* for mutes if not to qualify them for a higher life and the *few* higher pursuits left them, and one of these few vocations that of teaching, the best one of all for them? Or are these "high classes" gotten up for the special benefit of oral teachers, that they may "feather their nests" under *false pretense*?

Deafness bars the mute from *all* of the higher professional walks of life, such as medicine, law, oral lecturing, teaching, preaching, and the professorship in academies, colleges and universities, and also from *all* those offices in the gift of the people that require hearing and speech, such as justices of the peace, judges, aldermen, mayors, legislators, governors, congressmen, the presidency of the United States etc.

As the mute is barred from all these, and even from many of the ordinary vocations on account of deafness only, but his abilities and qualifications ever so great, is it *right and just* to also exclude him from that single professional calling that he is by nature in affliction, experience, etc., so well qualified to fill deaf-mute teaching? Even grant that an oral teacher is a little the best, is it *just and humane* for oral teachers to rob (for it is moral robbery) mutes of this, their best chance for a living? If so, is it wise to educate them so that they will the more *keenly* feel their misfortune? For, remember, "Where ignorance is bliss, t'ree folly to be wise," and cursed will be they who increase mental anguish by knowledge, or inflict physical miseries for selfish purposes, be it for a living, for public plunder, or to "astonish the natives" by a mysterious and wonderful language.

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## A VERY FUNNY GAME OF BASE-BALL.

There was a novel game of base-ball played on the Fourth, between a nine composed entirely of deaf-mutes, from Boston and vicinity, and a picked nine from the Young Men's Christian Association. The city papers described it as novel, though it may not be considered so in New York, Washington, or Ohio, each of which has a deaf-mute club, of no ordinary strength and skill. Be that as it may, the deaf-mutes of Boston, wishing to have some fun on the day of rejoicing, met together in their society room, on the day preceding the game. Then and there a list of players was made up, with a captain, in the person of Wallace H. Krause, who brought a large amount of experience into his new position, for he had held the same office over the Fanwood Base-Ball Club when it was at the height of its fame and prowess. Mr. Krause claims that he had been still holding the reins of management in his brawny hands at the time of the convention, when the match with the Kendalls took place, the result would have been different.

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It was on the morning of the Fourth, a day memorable in the annals of the Boston Deaf-Mute Base-Ball Club, for, on that day, they sustained a defeat so crushing as nearly to extinguish them. To cut a long story short, by the fortune of the toss, the mutes entered the lists at the bat. In the opening of the game they did pretty well, scoring four runs. This favorable turn of the match seemed to argue well for the remainder of the game; but the joyful hopes raised by this success were short-lived and died a natural death in the second or third innings. Having proved our prowess in wielding the willow, in the presence of admiring friends, and of those "bright eyes that rained down influence," (by which metaphor I mean three deaf-mute ladies, two married and one single,) we took our place on the field. But here let us draw a veil—not a curtain over the scene—for such a series of muffs, wild throws, collisions, etc., as happened not only in this, but in all the other innings, were never seen elsewhere. But in all frankness, what was to be expected from nine young men, collected together for the first time, without any special practice beforehand, some of whom had not handled the ball for between five and ten years? The only members of this team that showed themselves to be familiar with the ball did not amount to more than three all told; the rest were rusty from want of practice. Notwithstanding all these disadvantages, the utmost good humor and jollity reigned over the scene, as the laughter with which every blunder was received, and the applause which rewarded a good point in fielding on either side, proved. The other nine, although more in practice and possessing several skillful players, were not entirely free from some of the ludicrous blunders that marked the playing of their silent opponents; but, by dint of superior batting, being practiced gymnasts and powerful athletes, they won the game.

The pitching of Frisbee and the playing of Krause were the chief features of the game, which was ended by what the papers called the best feature of the occasion. Your humble servant had the good luck to catch a high fly, on the full run, near the third base; then by quickly running to that base, and throwing the ball to the second base, three outs were made in succession. By this triple play was scored the only whitewash during the game. At the close the score stood 27 to 10 in favor of the opposing side. After the match was over, the vanquished party rendered to the victors the spoil that belonged to them, and then took a refreshing bath in the beach, not far away. At the request of several members of the club, I give a list of the players: Frisbee, P.; Krause, 3d base; Rudolph, 1st base; Carter, 2d base; Chapman, C.; Skillin, R. F.; Scribe, S. S.

In the fourth inning our catcher was put *hors du combat*, and was placed on the retired list. Mr. Krause took his place behind the bat, and caught one or two good foul flies, for which he was rewarded with cheers and applause. Returning home, they had many a laugh and a merry tale to tell of the day's mishaps. They fought the battle over again, for the benefit of their friends, whom they met at their hall.

Yours truly,  
P. A. EMERY.

## MAINE DEAF-MUTE MISSION.

EDITOR JOURNAL:—Pursuant to the constitution and by-laws of the Maine Deaf-Mute Mission, the Board of Directors, consisting of secretary Curtis, Treasurer H. P. Hunt, and Manager Byron A. Brown, for the Bangor District, have accepted the resignation of John W. Page as President, and elected C. Aug. Brown, of Belfast, to fill the vacancy till the annual meeting. Rev. Samuel Rowe has been appointed General Manager.

EIDEN W. CURTIS,  
Secretary of the Maine Deaf-Mute Mission.

Sold by all druggists.

## A WEDDING WHERE NO WORDS WERE SPOKEN.

And a Sermon Where the Flutter of Fans Was Loudest.

## INTERESTING EXERCISES IN THE CHAPEL OF CHRIST CHURCH.

(From the St. Louis Republican, July 8, 1878.)

An interesting occasion yesterday was offered in the religious services in the chapel of Christ Church, corner of Thirteenth and Locust streets, by the Rev. A. W. Mann, of Cleveland, a deaf-mute, before a congregation of deaf-mutes. Services were held in the morning at half-past ten, and in the afternoon at three.

There were about 80 deaf-mutes present who comprehend no vocal language, but converse through the organ of sight by means of signs and the spelling of letters with the fingers. There is said to be a large number of the mutes who had been still holding the reins of management in their brawny hands at the time of the convention, when the match with the Kendalls took place, the result would have been different.

The preacher was clothed in his Episcopalian robe, and appeared to be a dignified clerical gentleman, and with the exception of the multiplicity of his gestures, it would not otherwise appear to a person at a distance that he was discoursing, in the ordinary vocal manner.

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## CONDENSED NEWS.

—St. Petersburg is said to be the unhealthiest capital city it the world.

—About four hundred Americans of Paris celebrated American Independence.

—The canal tolls collected in Syracuse, N. Y., up to July 8th amounted to \$7,841.48.

—Three tramps recently attempted to take possession of a locomotive at Auburn, N. Y.

—The Germans of Bordeaux have sent 100 bottles of their best wine to their Emperor.

—The arrests of pickpockets at the Paris Exposition thus far amount to 180, including 50 women.

—The drying room of the Western Steam Tobacco Works, at Milwaukee, was burned July 9th. Loss, \$95,000.

—A fire, set by fire-crackers, in New York, July 4th, destroyed nine buildings, the loss on which was \$10,000.

—A new military school was opened at Tokio, Japan, on the 10th of June, similar to the West Point Military Academy.

—About 360,000 acres of heavily timbered Virginia land was recently sold at auction at an average price of one cent an acre.

—The shipments of grain from Milwaukee for the week ending July 5th were: Wheat, 145,400; oats, 4,000; corn, 16,000; rye, 8,500.

—Professor Agassiz has built a laboratory on the very verge of the ocean at Newport, and the lower story is to be used for boats and fishing tackle.

—In 1877 there were in this country 166,000 liquor dealers licensed by the United States Government. The amount expended annually for liquor in the United States is \$600,000,000.

—The semi-centennial of the pastorate of Rev. B. C. Taylor over the Bergen Reformed Dutch Church, of Bergen, N. J., was celebrated on the 7th inst. The society is 214 years old, it having been founded in 1664.

—An English miner named Edward Cox, employed at Tibbington Colliery, Coseley, was killed recently by a roof falling in upon him. He had during his lifetime been carried home injured thirty-four times.

—Miller & Lux, cattle monopolists, of California, own a farm sixty miles long and ten wide in one tract, mostly fenced. They have 80,000 head of stock, own 700,000 acres of choice land, and are rated as worth \$15,000,000.

—Master Schultz, an eight-year-old boy, a son of German parents in Brooklyn, appeared at Brighton Beach, on Sunday, July 7th, as leader of the full band of Mr. L. Conterno. He is a musical genius, and has often led the concerts in Prospect Park for Mr. Contero.

—Walter T. Matthews, wheelman of the steamer Sylvan Glen, plunged into the slip at One Hundred and Thirtieth street, New York, and saved the life of the ship-carpenetr, Samuel Curtis, who from his work had fallen into the river, making the ninth victim that Mr. Matthews has rescued from a watery grave.

—A serious accident occurred at 3 p.m., July 4th, at Ross Grove, Pa., during a violent storm of wind, rain and hail. A German Lutheran picnic was being held and a party fled to a large tree for shelter, which fell on them, instantly killing ten and seriously injuring fifteen. The storm was terrific and caused much damage to both public and private property and the Alleghany Valley Railroad track was washed away in several places.

—The 500 boys of the New York Juvenile Asylums are now having a vacation. A few days ago, after breakfast, they went out into the yard for a play. A dozen games of ball were set going. A vigorous blow with the bat in the hands of William Hamilton, a boy eleven years old, missed the ball, and slipping from his hands, struck James J. Crowley, who was ten feet distant, on the side of his head, killing him almost instantly. The unfortunate victim was thirteen years of age.

—The following despatch from N. B. Simont, dated July 6th, has been received at Portland, Or.: "The stages in from Canyon City report that the hostiles are strongly fortified twenty-five miles from Canyon City waiting to give Howard battle. Howard's forces were expected up to engage the hostiles on the morning of the 5th. There are about 1,600 all told, of whom 1,000 are supposed to be armed". A despatch from Pendleton, addressed to Governor Chadwick, of Oregon, said:

"We are in great danger here from Indians. Our troops that went to the front here fifty strong were attacked to-day at Willard's Springs, and from those who got in, over half, if not two-thirds, were killed. Of those who are in, three men are wounded and they report several others wounded before they got out. We have about 300 men here, and not one-half of them are armed. One hundred soldiers left here at 7 p.m. to go to the relief of our men." The volunteers under Captain Sperry, fifty strong, were defeated at Willow Springs, thirty miles south of Pendleton, on the 6th inst. Captain Sperry was killed, and nearly all of his command were killed or wounded. It was reported that but seven were left. General Howard is on the trail of the Indians, the present location of whom is said to be on the north fork of John Day's River, near the mouth of Granite Creek. Two miles from Coyote Station Major Kress attacked an Indian camp and destroyed everything about it, including all canoes.

## OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 6, 1878.

After all that has been said about the Forty-fifth Congress, it has a fair record of good works. True, in its composition there are individual evidences of that degeneracy which permeates and grows upon our entire political system, yet, as a whole, it has been a tolerably efficient body, honest, economical and fruitful of accomplished results. It has remonstrated, provided for a settlement between Uncle Sam and the Pacific Railroad, and repealed the Bankrupt law. It has prohibited the use of the army as a *posse comitatus* over the free people of a free State, provided for the settlement of southern claims by a judicial court, instead of a corrupt and embezzled commission, and ordered the completion of the Washington monument, a standing disgrace in its unfinished condition, for many years. It has given the District of Columbia the first equitable and permanent form of government it ever had, and, after making liberal provisions for public works and improvements which must give employment to hundreds of thousand of laboring men, it has still cut off ten to twenty millions from the annual expenditures of the government.

This last named achievement is, perhaps, under all the circumstances, the greatest of all. It is an ungracious and an ungrateful task to try to economize the public money, at best, and particularly so just now when there are so many demands, and while there is such need of extending aid to the unemployed. Prominent members of the House have heard themselves denounced on all hands for service which they know to be hard—for unremitting vigilance and determined opposition to wasteful expenditures. There is scarcely an economist of them all that has not friends whom he has to oppose, and every attempt to save money, or to kill even so transparent a job as the Brazilian subsidy, is denounced as another unpatriotic blunder. All the subsidy men have, of course, only the good of the country in view, and every jobber and lobbyist is quite certain that if it were not for this miserly economical House we could, with little game, restore the prosperity of the country.

Citizens of Washington feel a sort of gratitude to Congress for what it has done for them, not only in the erection of an improved form of government of the District, but in making liberal provisions for the completion of public works here, and the consequent employment of the city's mechanics and workingmen, among whom there has been so much distress the past winter. The following are some of the appropriations: For continuing the work on the new State, War and Navy Department buildings, \$675,000; for new building for Bureau of Engraving and Printing, \$327,000; for repairs on the Patent Office, \$396,000; for terracing the Capital grounds, \$100,000; for the Washington Monument, \$50,000; for clearing the property around the Naval Monument, \$50,000; for the improvement of the harbor, \$50,000. These make a total of over \$1,600,000 to be expended in Washington during the next fiscal year. In addition the Government, under the new bill, is to furnish a sum equal to that received from the taxation of property at the rate of 1½ per cent, making in all a total of more than \$4,000,000 available here for public purposes. Large sums will be used on the streets, public grounds and buildings, and the improvement of the Capital will be of a marked character. The appropriation for river and harbor improvements in the various States have been liberal, most too liberal. Nevada is the only State, I believe, which was omitted in this distribution, and some of the papers facetiously remark that the reason of this was that Senator Jones could not think of any river where a little public money could be sunk, and Senator Sharon failed to send on the name of one.

This much I have felt impelled to say in favor of a Congress which, with all its faults, is worthy of some praise. Among the important measures before it, which went over to the next session, is the bill granting certain privileges to the Texas and Pacific Railway. To this there was originally some opposition because it is a "railway scheme," and all these projects have lately been, with some reason, regarded public enemies because of the subsidies they have extorted, and the corrupt waste of the public domain that has attended them. But the opposition to this bill has mostly disappeared because it has come to be understood that nothing is desired but a sort of government endorsement, which will give the company credit and confidence, with which it is abundantly able to accomplish all it has proposed. The delay is to be regretted chiefly because early action would have brought a degree of prosperity to certain sections of the country and employed during the summer thousands of laborers and mechanics. But it will be promptly passed at the next session. This road will be in one sense a sort of continuation of the great Pennsylvania company's railway system, as it is partially under the same management, which is certainly some guarantee of final success. The Pennsylvania Railway is to-day the most perfect, magnificent, and liberally managed railway property in the United States. It stands above comparison with all the other routes between the East and the West, and the fact that its earnings are increasing over last year at the rate of \$120,000 a month attests the public appreciation of this condition of things, at the same time furnishing a guarantee of peace and quiet all along the line. There will be no strikes or

outbreaks this season as has been feared. I was looking over the Excursion route book, just issued by the company for this season, which, besides being an elegant specimen of printing, furnishes all the information desired by those about to take a trip. The annual exodus to the mountains, the "springs," or the sea-shore, is now taking place, and as the poor, overworked journalist sees his more fortunate neighbors pack their Saratogas and skip away for a few weeks rest, it makes him regret that fortune had not dealt him a better hand. PHONO.

## ABOUT CANARY BIRDS.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, Default has been made in the payment of the money secured by a certain mortgage, bearing date the twenty-first day of March, 1876, made and executed by Mr. C. Woolard, and wife, Gode, his wife, of the City of Oswego, in the County of Oswego, and State of New York, as mortgagors to Charles Duplessis, of the same place, which said mortgage was recorded in the Clerk's office of the County of Oswego, aforesaid, in book of mortgages No. 103, on the 12th day of June, 1878.

N. W. NUTTING, Assignee.

F. E. HAMILTON, Attorney for Assignee.

24-w13

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, Default has been made in the payment of the money secured by a certain mortgage, bearing date the 22d day of February, 1876, made and executed by Patrick Ryan and Johanna, his wife, of the City of Oswego, in the County of Oswego, and State of New York, as mortgagors to William T. Barnes, his wife, and son, also recorded in the clerk's office of the County of Oswego, aforesaid, in book of mortgages No. 103, on the 12th day of June, 1878.

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